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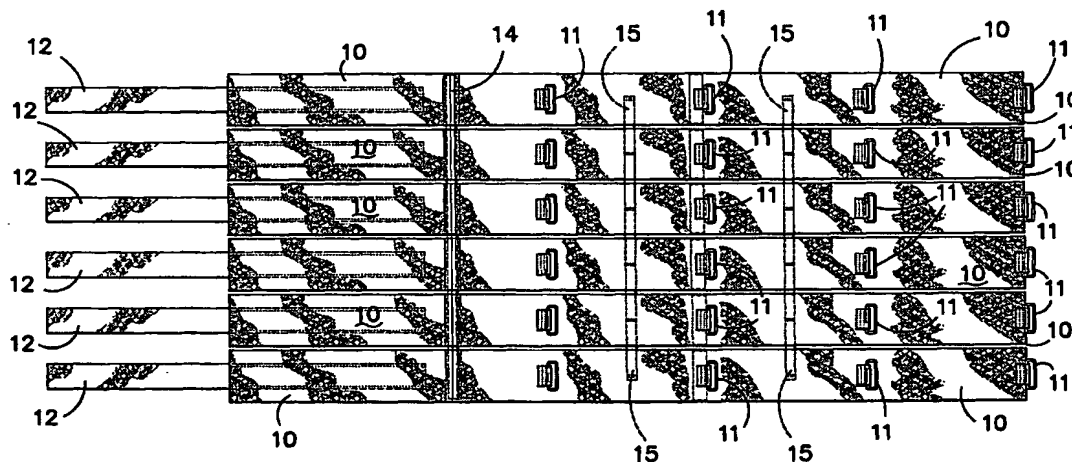
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(54) Title: A PELVIC BRACE



(57) Abstract: A device for bracing the pelvic region of a patient including: (a) a plurality of straps (10) for wrapping around the pelvic region, the straps arranged side-by-side and interconnected to each adjacent strap at one or more points to restrict relative movement at each point of connection, the straps may include an upper strap covering the upper pelvic region and adjoining lower abdominal region and a lower strap covering the lower pelvic region and adjoining crutch region; and (b) fastening means (11) on the straps for holding the straps wrapped around the pelvic region of the patient.

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A PELVIC BRACE

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a device for
bracing the pelvic region of a patient.

Background of the Invention

10 Casualties of high impact accidents sometimes
sustain a fractured or broken pelvis or pelvic bones. One
of the many consequences that can occur from a broken
pelvic bone is internal bleeding from ruptured blood veins
and arteries passing through the pelvic region, such as
those conveying blood to or from a patient's legs. The
15 combination of a broken pelvic bone and ruptured blood
vessels can result in up to 3 to 6 litres of blood loss
into the pelvic region. Blood loss of this magnitude is a
serious life threatening condition.

20 Although advanced surgical procedures have been
developed to repair ruptured blood vessels, it is not
practical for these surgical procedures to be carried out
at an accident scene or on route to a hospital.
Paramedics and emergency hospital staff are therefore
trained to identify internal bleeding caused by a
25 fractured or broken pelvic bone and to apply temporary
measures until surgery can be performed. According to
current theory, the bleeding can be minimized by reducing
the volume and closing fractured bone ends to tamponade
fracture haematocoele. In practice, attempts to reduce
30 internal bleeding have included tying bed sheets round the
pelvis of a patient. Problems with this technique include
firstly, it can be time consuming to apply and secondly,
it may require the sheet to be maneuvered beneath a
patient, which is usually not possible if the patient is
35 suspected to have also sustained head, neck or spinal
injuries.

US patent 6,240,923 describes a pelvis

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immobilizing device for applying positive pressure to the pelvis of a patient. The device comprises: a) a wide band of material for wrapping around the pelvic region of a patient; and b) three external straps attached to the band for securing the band around the pelvic region of the patient. Each strap is longer than the band and is provided with an adjustable buckle to tightened the straps and thus apply positive pressure to the pelvic region of the patient. The band is inelastic in a direction along its length and is elastic in a direction along its width to allow the band to conform to the contours of the patient's pelvis. As can be seen in Figure 3 of the US patent, the width of the band covers the entire pelvic region, including adjoining abdominal and perineum crutch regions of the patient to ensure that the device applies adequate pressure to the pelvis of the patient. Therefore, although the configuration of the device enables it to effectively apply positive pressure to the pelvic region, it may inhibit the treatment of other injuries.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved device for bracing the pelvic region of a patient.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention there is provided a device for bracing the pelvic region of a patient, the device including:

- a) a plurality of straps for wrapping around the pelvic region of a patient, the straps being arranged in a side-by-side relationship and interconnected to each adjacent strap at one or more points to restrict relative movement of the straps at the or each point of interconnection, wherein when positioned on the patient, one of the straps may be an upper strap covering the upper pelvic region and adjoining lower abdominal region of a patient and the other strap or one of the other straps may

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be a lower strap covering the lower pelvic region and adjoining crutch region of the patient; and

b) fastening means on the straps for holding the straps wrapped around the pelvic region of the patient.

5 In use, the fastening means of the upper strap can be released to provide access to the lower abdominal region, or the fastening means of the lower strap can be released to provide access to the crutch region of the patient.

10 The present invention therefore provides the advantage that the upper strap can be removed to allow a surgeon to perform surgery to the lower abdominal region while a lower strap or straps remain in position and applies pressure to the pelvic region of the patient.

15 Similarly, if access to the upper thigh or crutch region is required, for example to enable a urinal catheter to be inserted, the lower strap can be removed while the upper strap or straps remain in position and applies pressure to the pelvic region of the patient.

20 It is preferred that the device include 4 to 8 straps of which 2 to 4 straps may be required to brace the patient's pelvis. The additional straps enable the device to be laid on a hospital bed or trolley such that a patient can be placed on the bed without requiring the device and patient to be maneuvered into alignment. For
25 example, if the patient is placed toward the foot end of the bed the first 2 or more straps of the device may be wrapped around the patient. Similarly, if the patient is placed in the middle of the bed or toward the bed head,
30 the central straps or last 2 or more straps may be used respectively.

 Although 2 straps may cover a pelvic region of a child, 3 or 4 straps may be required to cover the pelvic region of an adult. In the instance when 3 or 4 straps
35 are required, it is preferable, in use, that central straps, interposed between the upper and lower straps, remain in position while either the upper or lower strap

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be released. If necessary, the or each central strap may also be released temporarily to facilitate surgical procedures.

It is preferred that each strap be at least 4cm wide. It is even more preferred that each strap be at least 6cm wide. It is even still further preferred that each strap be between 9 and 12cm wide.

It is preferred that the straps be interconnected by a resiliently flexible member and that the straps extend from the member in a parallel relationship. It is even more preferred that the resiliently flexible member interconnect the straps at a point along their length that, in use, can be wrapped around the pelvic region of a patient. This preferred aspect of the invention applies irrespective of whether the entire length of the strap or only a portion of each strap is used to wrap around the pelvic regions of the patient.

It is preferred that the fastening means includes a first attachment means and a plurality of co-operating second attachment means spaced along the length of the strap which can be coupled together to form loops of varying sizes.

It is preferred that the first attachment means be in the form of a flexible tab and that the second attachment means be in the form of openings through which the tab can be threaded and fastened.

Although it is possible that the tab may be constituted by a portion of each strap and tied to an opening, it is preferred that the each tab include sections of hook or loop fasteners and that the openings be rings projecting from the straps, whereby in use, the tab can be threaded through a ring and folded on itself so that the hook and loop fasteners engage.

It is preferred that the device further include releasable interconnecting means that interconnect adjacent straps at a spacing from the resiliently flexible member. It is even more preferred that the releasable

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interconnecting means be in the form of flaps of co-operating hook and loop fasteners that extend from adjacent straps and that the flaps overlap in fastening engagement. The releasable interconnecting means assist
5 in holding the straps in substantially parallel arrangement and may prevent the straps from overlapping.

It is preferred that at least two sets of releasable interconnecting means be spaced along the straps.

10 In use, it is preferred that the releasable interconnecting means may interconnect the straps wrapped around a patient. It is also preferred that, in use, the releasable interconnecting means of the straps wrapped around the patient be release from the releasable
15 interconnecting means of the adjacent unused straps.

It is preferred that the straps be substantially equal in length and that the resiliently flexible member be located toward an end of the straps and that the each strap be interconnected by the releasable interconnecting
20 means to adjacent straps at 2 or more positions along the length of the straps.

It is preferred that the fastening means of each strap enable the length of the strap wrapped around the patient to be adjusted, thereby allowing the brace to be
25 fitted to patients of varying sizes and allowing the pressure applied by the strap to the patient to be adjusted.

Brief Description of the Drawings

30 A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which:

Figure 1 illustrates a front view of a brace having a plurality of straps in a flat orientation;

35 Figure 2 illustrates a back view of the device shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates a front perspective view of the

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device having three straps in a curled orientation as if wrapped around a patient (not illustrated);

Figure 4 illustrates an enlarged view of one of the curled straps shown in Figure 3;

5 Figure 5 illustrates a view of the strap shown in Figure 3 in an alternative arrangement; and

Figure 6 illustrates a partially exploded cross-sectional view along line a-a in Figure 2.

10 Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment of Present Invention

 The brace according to the preferred embodiment includes six straps generally identified by reference numeral 10 arranged in a side-by-side relationship. Each
15 strap 10 is substantially equal in length and has a fastening means for securing each strap in a wrapped orientation around the pelvic region of a patient. Each strap 10 is made from a highly elastic material and is approximately 10cm wide in an unstretched condition.

20 As can best be seen in Figures 1, 4 and 5, the fastening means includes a series of D-shaped rings 11 projecting from the front face of each strap 10, and hook and loop fasteners at one end of each strap 10. The hook and loop fasteners are constituted by two separate
25 sections, wherein one section is in the form of a flexible tab 12 that projects from the straps 10 and the other section is a panel 13 sewn in a fixed position over an adjacent portion of the strap 10. Both the tabs 12 and fixed panels 13 have either hook or loop formations that
30 face downwardly or upwardly as shown in Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

 The brace further includes a resiliently flexible member 14, such as a fiber glass batten or other suitable material that spans across and interconnects the straps
35 10. The resiliently flexible member 14 is contained within a closed fabric sleeve that is sewn to the straps 10 so that the straps extend in a substantially parallel

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relationship from the resilient flexible member 14.

In addition, the back face of the device, seen in Figure 2, includes a series of releasable interconnecting flaps 15 that are sewn to and project laterally of each strap 10. As can be seen in Figure 6, the top and bottom straps 10a and 10b respectively have one flap 15 that projects inwardly. The straps 10c, 10d, 10e and 10f interposed between the top and bottom straps 10a and 10b include pairs of flaps 15, each flap 15 projecting in opposite directions so as to overlap with a flap 15 of an adjacent strap 10. Each flap 15 includes co-operating hook and loop fasteners for fixing the straps 10 relative to each other.

As can be seen in Figure 2, two rows of hook and loop flaps 15 are provided in space relationship on the back face of the straps 10.

The width of each strap 10 is such that 2 or more straps 10 can be wrapped around the pelvic region of most patient's involved in high impact accidents. More specifically, the width of 2 adjacent straps 10 is sufficient to cover the pelvic region of a child patient, whereas three or more straps 10 may be required to cover the pelvic region of an adult patient.

In use, the brace can be laid out on a hospital bed or trolley in a flat orientation with the front face facing upwardly as shown in Figure 1. On account of the surplus number of straps 10, the patient can then be placed on the bed without aligning the patient over the brace. For instance, if the patient is placed toward the foot end of the bed, the first 2 or more straps 10 of the device may be used around the patient. However, if the patient is placed in the middle of the bed the central straps 10 may be used to wrap around the pelvic region of a patient.

Figure 3 illustrates three central straps 10c, 10d and 10e in a curled orientation as if wrapped around the pelvic region of a patient. The straps 10 are intended to

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be held in a wrapped position around the patient by the fastening means, not illustrated in Figure 3.

Figures 4 and 5 provide an enlarged view of a single strap 10 as if wrapped around a patient.

5 Specifically, Figure 4 illustrates a loop for wrapping around the pelvic region of a large adult patient, in which the tab 12 extending from one end of the strap is threaded through the D-shaped ring 11 projecting from the opposite end of the strap 10 and folded on itself so that
10 co-operating hook and loop sections are fastened together.

Figure 5 illustrates a view of a single strap 10 similar to that illustrated in Figure 4 however, the strap 10 is used to form a loop that can be used to wrap around the pelvic region of a smaller patient. In this instance,
15 the tab 12 is used in the same manner as in Figure 4 but is threaded through one of the 3 D-shaped rings 11 located inwardly of the end of the strap 10.

The releasable flaps 15, not illustrated in Figure 3, are intended to prevent the straps from spreading
20 apart. In addition, to facilitate easier operation of the brace, the flaps 15 of the straps 10c, 10d and 10e wrapped around the pelvic region of a patient can be released from adjacent unused straps 10a and 10b. For example, flaps interconnecting the fourth and fifth straps 10e and 10f
25 and interconnecting the first and second straps 10b and 10c of the brace illustrated in Figure 3 could be released to allow the unused straps 10a, 10b and 10f to remain in a flat orientation.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art
30 of the present invention that modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A device for bracing the pelvic region of a patient, the device including:
 - 5 a) a plurality of straps for wrapping around the pelvic region of a patient, the straps being arranged in a side-by-side relationship and interconnected to each adjacent strap at one or more points to restrict relative movement of the straps at the or each point of
10 interconnection, wherein when positioned on the patient, one of the straps may be an upper strap covering the upper pelvic region and adjoining lower abdominal region of a patient and the other strap or one of the other straps may be a lower strap covering the lower pelvic region and
15 adjoining crutch region of the patient; and
 - b) fastening means for holding the straps wrapped around the pelvic region of the patient,
whereby in use, the fastening means of the upper strap can be released to provide access to the lower abdominal
20 region, or the fastening means of the lower strap can be released to provide access to the crutch region of the patient.
2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the device
25 includes 4 to 8 straps of which 2 to 4 straps may be required to brace the patient's pelvis.
3. The device according to claim 2, wherein when 3 or
4 straps are required to brace the patient's pelvis,
30 straps interposed between the upper and lower straps can remain in position on the patient while the upper and/or lower strap is released to facilitate surgical procedures.
4. The device according to any one of the preceding
35 claims, wherein each strap is at least 4cm wide.
5. The device according to any one of the preceding

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claims, wherein each strap is between 9 and 12cm wide.

6. The device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the straps are interconnected by a resiliently flexible member and that the straps extend from the member in parallel relationship.

7. The device according to claim 6, wherein the resiliently flexible member interconnect the straps at a point along their length that, in use, can be wrapped around the pelvic region of a patient.

8. The device according to claim 5, wherein the straps are further interconnected by releasable interconnecting means that interconnect adjacent straps at a spacing from the resiliently flexible member.

9. The device according to claim 8, wherein the releasable interconnecting means is in the form of flaps of co-operating hook and loop fasteners that extend from adjacent straps and that the flaps overlap in fastening engagement.

10. The device according to claim 8 or 9, wherein at least two sets of releasable interconnecting means are spaced along the straps.

11. The device according to any one of claims 8 to 10, whereby in use the releasable interconnecting means may interconnect the straps wrapped around the patient.

12. The device according to any one of claims 8 to 11, whereby in use the releasable interconnecting means of the straps wrapped around the patient are released from the releasable interconnecting means of adjacent unused straps.

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13. The device according to any one of claims 8 to 12, wherein the straps are substantially equal in length and that the resiliently flexible member is located toward an end of the straps and that the each strap is
5 interconnected by the releasable interconnecting means to adjacent straps at 2 or more positions along the length of the straps.

14. The device according to any one of the preceding
10 claims, wherein the fastening means enables the length of each strap wrapped around the patient to be adjusted, thereby allowing the device to be fitted to patients of varying sizes and allowing pressure applied by each strap to the patient to be adjusted.

15. The device according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein on each strap the fastening means includes a first attachment means and a plurality of co-operating
15 second attachment means spaced along the length of the strap which can be coupled together so that each strap can form a loop of varying sizes.
20

16. The device according to claim 14, wherein the first attachment means is in the form of a flexible tab
25 and that the second attachment means is in the form of one or more openings through which the tab can be threaded and fastened.

17. The device according to claim 15, wherein each tab
30 includes sections of hook or loop fasteners and that the openings are rings projecting from the straps, whereby in use, the tab can be threaded through a ring and folded on itself so that the hook and loop fasteners engage.

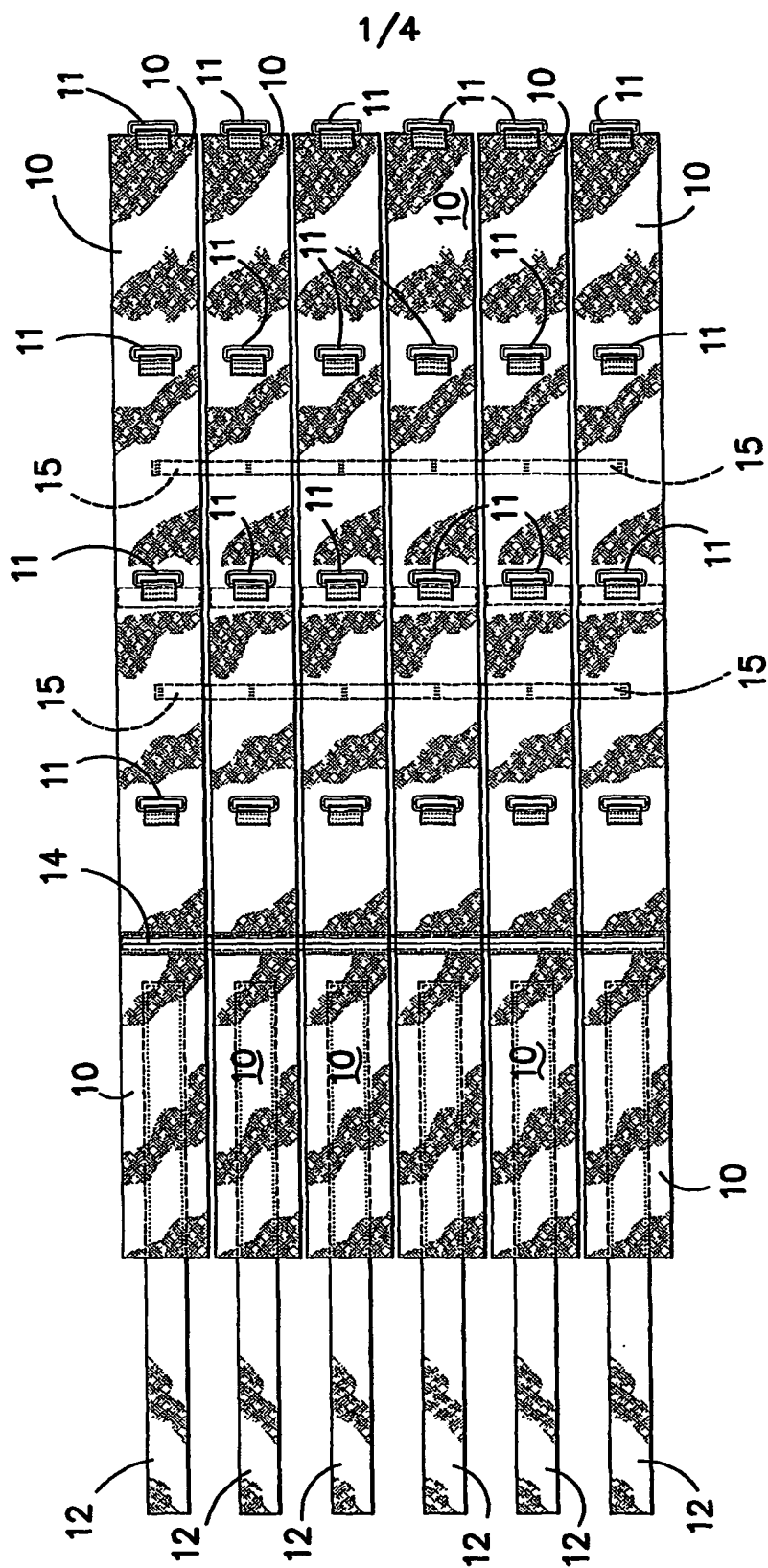


FIGURE 1

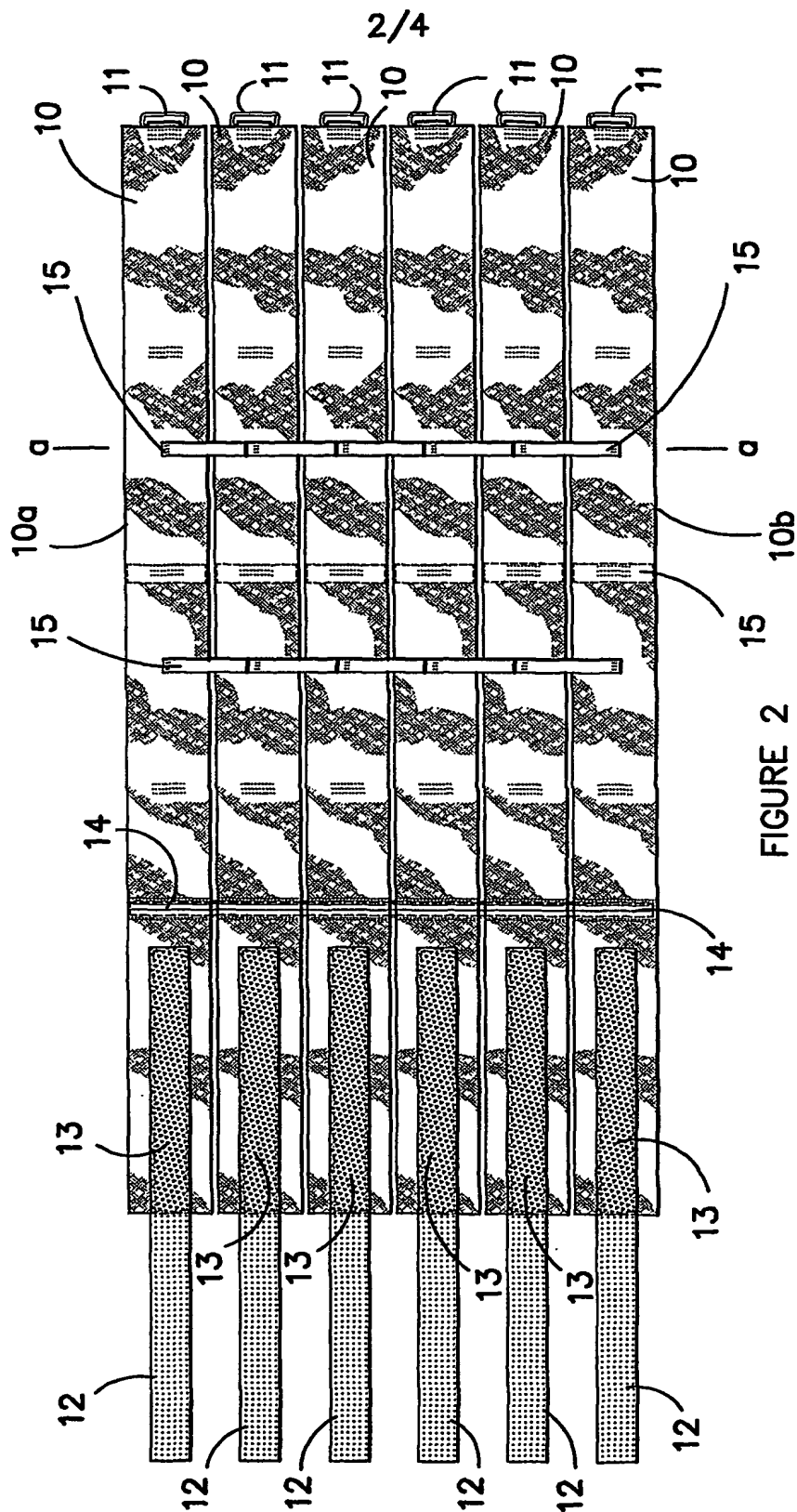


FIGURE 2

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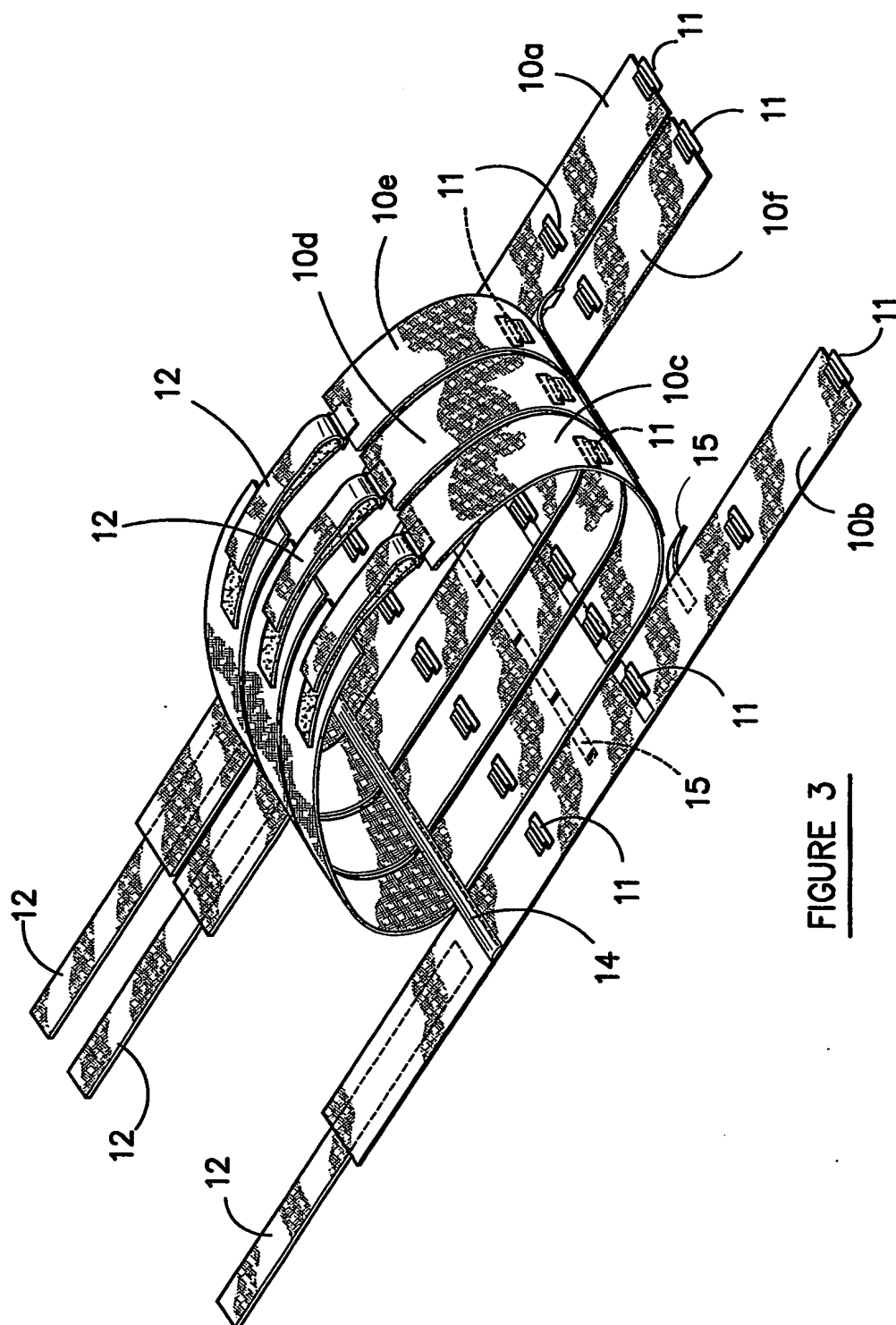
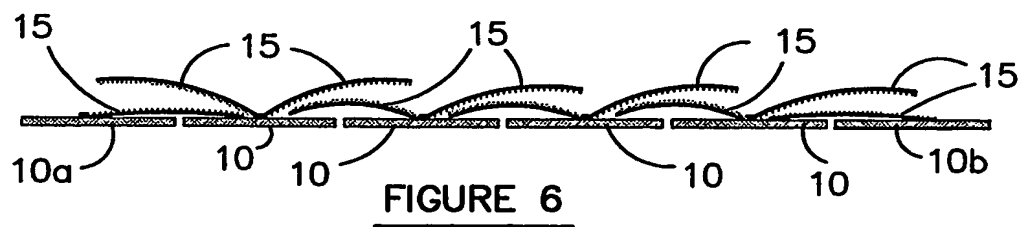
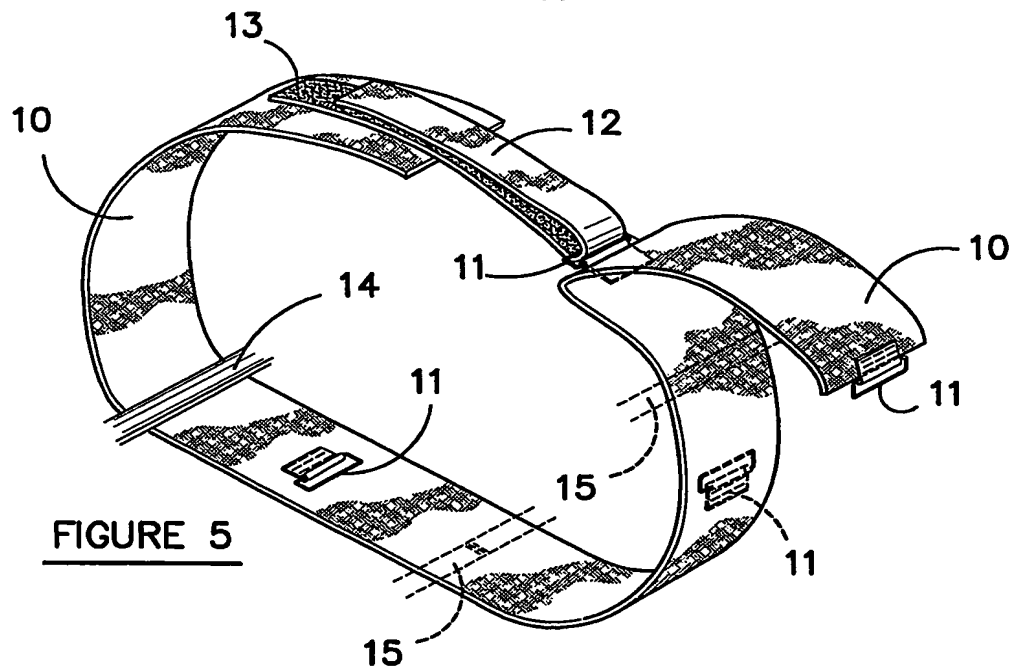
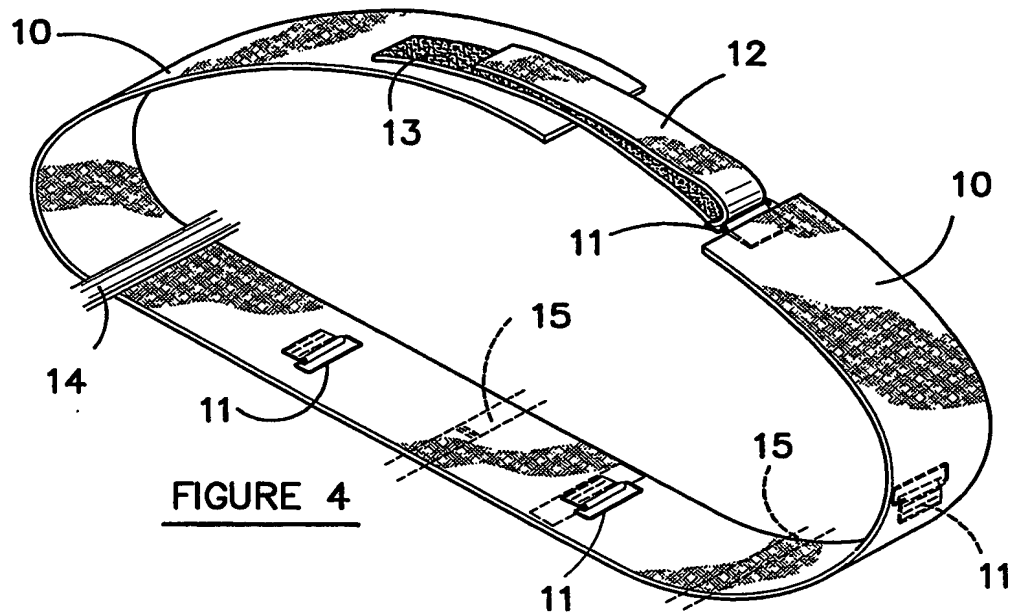


FIGURE 3

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU03/01501

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int. Cl. ⁷ : A61F 5/01		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) DWPI + keywords: pelvis pelvic brac immobilis support strap belt multi plural parallel		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4580555 A (COPPES) 8 April 1986 Whole document	1-4, 6, 7, 14-16
X	WO 00/45756 A1 (MALAN) 10 August 2000 Whole document	1, 6, 7, 14-17
X	WO 01/37764 A1 (CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG HOSPITAL AUTHORITY D/B/A CAROLINAS MEDICAL CENTRE) Pages 1-12	1, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13-16
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 3 December 2003		Date of mailing of the international search report 5 DEC 2003
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer Sue Thomas Telephone No : (02) 6283 2454

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU03/01501

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5407422 A (MATTHIJS et al) 18 April 1995 Whole document	
A	DE 4436423 A1 (BEIERSDORF AG) 18 April 1996 Whole document	
A	GB 2159058 A (McNAMARA) 27 November 1985 Figures	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU03/01501

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member	
US	4580555	NIL	
US	5407422	NIL	
DE	4436423	AT	155395
GB	2159058	NIL	
WO	0137764	AU	17880/01
WO	0045756	AU	25167/00
		US	2003073942
END OF ANNEX			